



17 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

17.1 VILLAGE OF CLAYTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Clayton with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Clayton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Clayton's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

17.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Clayton identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Nancy Hyde, Mayor Address: 425 Mary Street Clayton, NY 13624 Phone Number: 315-686-5552 Email: mayorhyde@villageofclayton.org	Name/Title: Joanne Lenhard-Boye, Village Clerk Address: 425 Mary Street Clayton, NY 13624 Phone Number: 315-686-5552 Email: clerk@villageofclayton.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Dave Wilder, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 425 Mary Street Clayton, NY 13624 Phone Number: 315-686-5552 Email: zoning@villageofclayton.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Terry Jones, DPW Superintendent Method of Participation:	

17.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

17.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Clayton.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4/4X	2017
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	Yes	Registered	December 5, 2023
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

17.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Clayton has an area of two square miles and is located in the northwestern part of the County. The Village is located completely within the Town of Clayton which is bordered by the St. Lawrence River to the north, the Town of Orleans to the east, the Town of Brownville to the south, and the Town of Lyme and Town of Cape Vincent to the west. Numerous state highways run directly through the Village of Clayton.

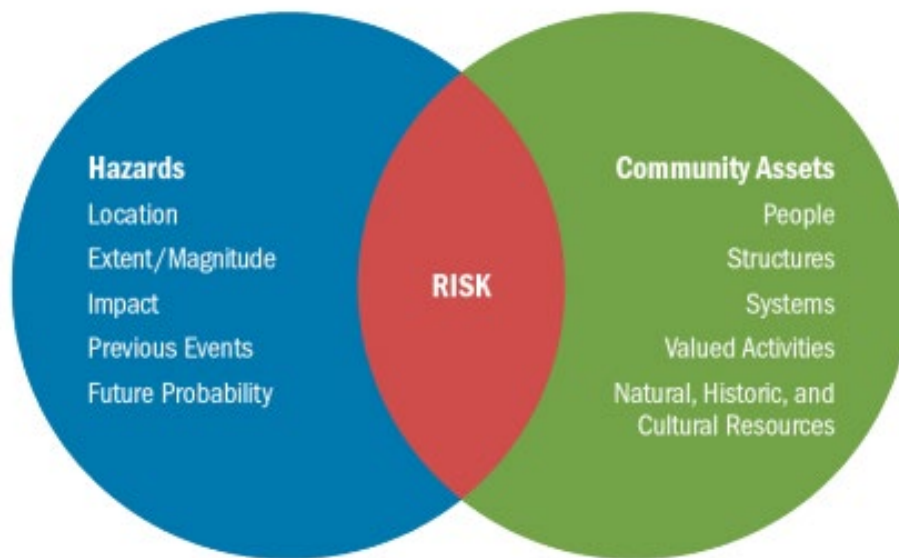
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Clayton was 1,705 which makes up 1.5 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 5.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 30.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.2 percent is non-English speaking, 15.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 20.2 percent is considered disabled.

17.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Clayton's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

17.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Clayton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 1. Clayton Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

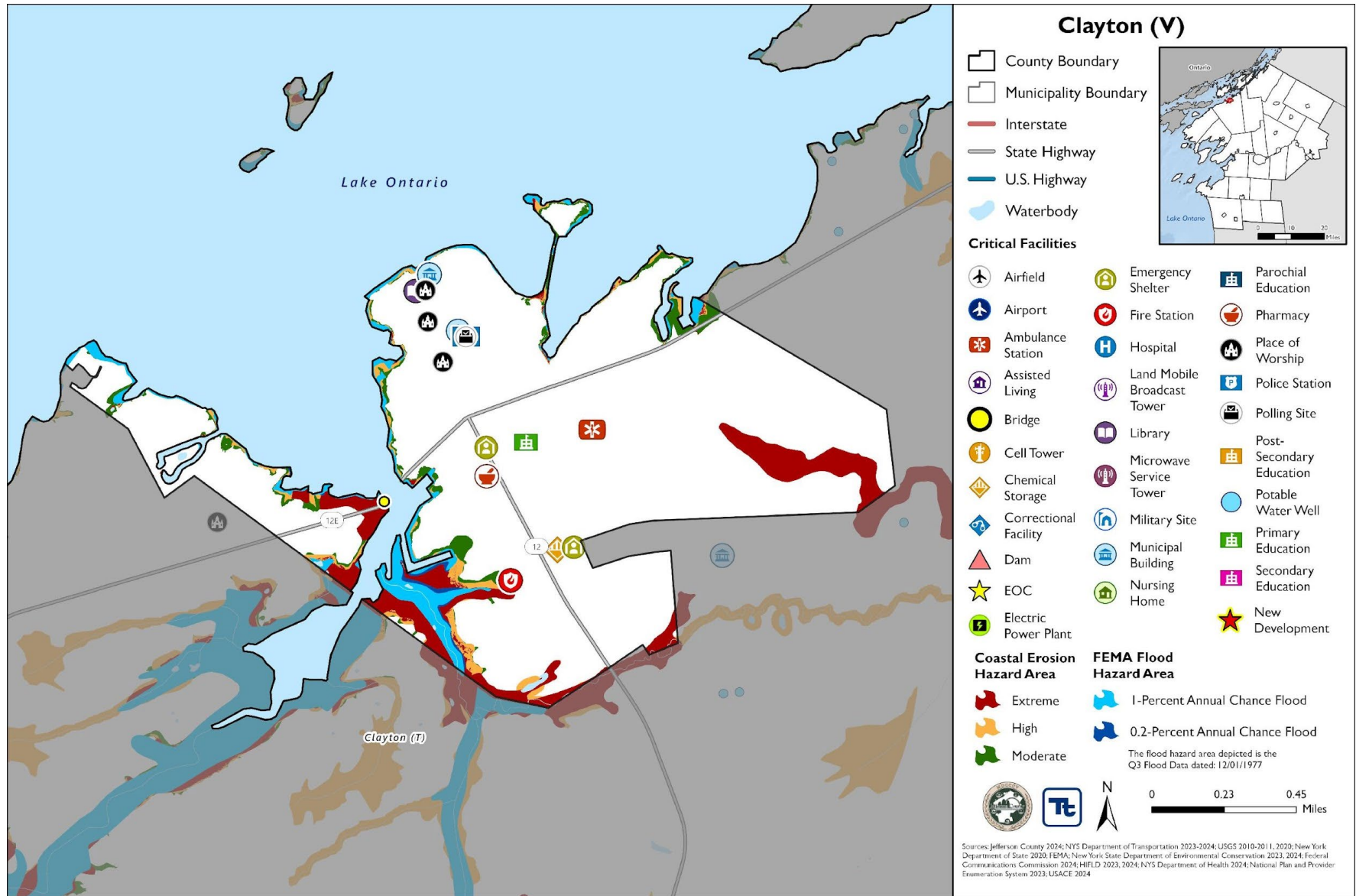
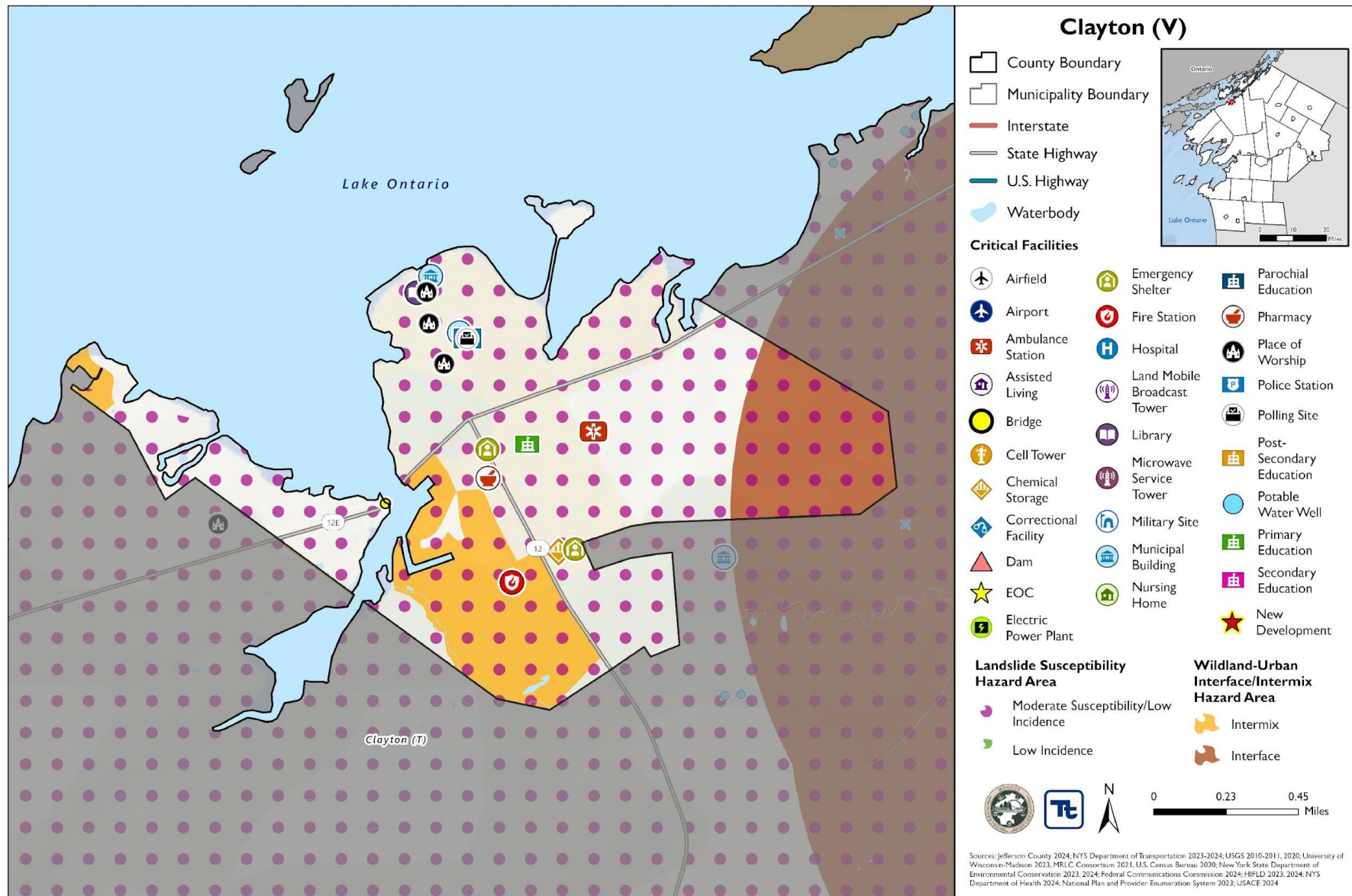




Figure 2. Clayton Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





17.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Clayton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in Clayton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Clayton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Clayton
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	The Village did not experience any documented damage and losses.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Village had to repair and replace the riverwalk, repair the dock of Frink Park, and inspect Frink Park by dive team. Damages and losses for the Village totaled to be 1.7 million dollars.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected by flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached \$10 Million in Jefferson County.	The Village had to repair Centennial Park sidewalk and kayak platform, as well as geothermal paper under new concrete. Damages and losses for the Village totaled to be 194 thousand dollars.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds,	The Village did not experience any documented damage and losses.



Village of Clayton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Clayton
		and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Village did not experience any documented damage and losses.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



17.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Clayton Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	No known impacts
Drought	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	No known impacts
Flood	<p>Flooding has an impact on the waterfront infrastructure, including docks and the riverwalk. Businesses were also impacted by floodwater, and the Fire Department helped to pump them out. Minor impacts have also been reported at Frank Park, as well as erosion concerns along Steels Point and the Causeway to Washington Island. A BridgeNY project will replace the bridge to Washington Island which will also include erosion protection (riprap along the shore). In some cases, FEMA Individual Assistance was also received by small businesses to make repairs. Concrete has also been poured in some areas between the riverwalk and the regional dock which has prevented washouts. Some of these flooding events have also negatively impacted summer recreation and tourism in the Village, which impacts the local economy, which is highly reliant on the river.</p> <p>The Village experienced a flooding event in 2017, but Centennial Park erosion damage was repaired.</p> <p>The Village experienced another event in 2019 that broke the retaining wall behind Monument Park and docks were damaged. Two floating docks were installed as a FEMA project as a result of this event.</p> <p>The Wastewater Pump Station on Riverside Drive overflowed into the St. Lawrence River, however the wall was upgraded, and a generator was installed to reduce impacts.</p>
Geological Hazards	No known impacts
Severe Storm	<p>High wind storms also impact the waterfront infrastructure, which can impact summer recreation and tourism.</p> <p>The East Union Street Pump Station was impacted and has had repairs done.</p>
Severe Winter Storm	No known impacts
Wildfire	No known impacts



17.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Clayton Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	Not Applicable	Local Roads	
Airports	Not Applicable	Major Employers	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Small businesses located near the river have incurred flood damage. See above for more information	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Residences	Some homes near the waterfront have incurred flood damages.	Natural Resources	No known impacts
Bridges	A BridgeNY project will replace the bridge to Washington Island which will also include erosion protection (riprap along the shore).	Neighborhoods	No known impacts
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	Parks and Recreational Sites	No known impacts
College/University	Not Applicable	Place of Worship	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	Not Applicable	Private Property	No known impacts
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	Waterfront is drastically impacted by flooding and high wind events. See above for more information.	Public Transportation	No known impacts
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	Schools (K-12)	Have secondary power
Culverts	No known impacts	Small Businesses	Small businesses located near the river have incurred flood damage. See above for more information
Elder-care Facilities	No known impacts	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	Have secondary power	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	No known impacts
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	No known impacts



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Highways	No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	Inflow and Infiltration concerns relating to stormwater and wastewater
Hospitals	No known impacts	Waterfront	No known impacts
Other	No known impacts	Drinking Water Resources	Impacts to water infrastructure. Water services lines, 4-5 ft underground, have had to be thawed to continue water service.

17.4.5 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	Stayed the Same	Stayed the Same	-	Stay the Same	Low
Drought	Stayed the Same	Stayed the Same	Stayed the Same	Stay the Same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Stayed the Same	Stayed the Same		Stay the Same	Medium
Flood	Decreased	Decreased	The Village has completed Capital projects to improve the infrastructure to mitigate damage in the future.	Stay the Same	Medium
Geologic Hazards	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stay the Same	Low



Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Severe Weather	Stayed the Same	Decreased	The Village has completed Capital projects to improve the infrastructure to mitigate damage in the future.	Stay the Same	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Stayed the Same	Stayed the Same	-	Stay the Same	High
Wildfire	None-Stayed the Same	Stayed the Same	-	Stay the Same	Low

17.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		

None Identified

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.



17.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table H through Table L.

17.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Village issues permits
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Permits can be submitted in person or online. Permit number is assigned per permit type. Permits are electronically documented and in a physical log book with hard copies filed both electronic and paper. Permits are sorted by property Parcel ID.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No, but floodplain development is assessed for every permit application.
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	No

Table I. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	2	0	2	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	2	1	2	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	1	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				



Total Permits	1	0	2	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
Riverside Condominiums	Residential	6	-	Along the shoreline, elevated above the floodplain.	Fully Built

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Housing Project - French Bay (Theresa and Union Street)	Residential	-	-	None Identified	In Progress
Cottage Colony - French Creek Marina	Cottages	22	250 Wahl Street	None Identified	In Progress

17.6 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table A is responsible for maintaining this information.

17.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Clayton.

Table M. Clayton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	28
Total Loss Payments	\$ 830,726.92
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	4



# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	1
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	1

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

17.6.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Mary Street dock, Rotary Park, dead ends, shoreline properties
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Dave Wilder, Zoning Enforcement Officer and Floodplain Administrator
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Codes
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 74 Village Code, 1987
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	12/1/77



NFIP Topic	Comments
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit Review, GIS, Inspections
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Finding qualified people
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, all available training
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Local Emergency Authorities/ FEMA
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Any change in structure that increases by 25% of existing structure.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Seven
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	No
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Unknown
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No, Jefferson County would maintain those records
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	Four Repetitive Loss Properties; One Severe Repetitive Property
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None known
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	Case by case basis- at the time of permit application



NFIP Topic	Comments
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	FEMA Map
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not Documented CAV: September 19, 2023
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



17.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Clayton performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Clayton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.



17.7.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Clayton and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Village.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes, Chapter 70, Fire Prevention and Building Construction (5/28/2008) by L.L. No. 3-2008.	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Clayton adheres to a building code through local authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Board of Trustees
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Chapter 74 (March 17, 1987) by L.L. No. 3-1987.	The FDPO promotes public health and safety by minimizing losses from flooding impacts in specific areas. This ordinance qualifies the Village for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The FDPO reduces risk by controlling the alteration of floodplains and streams to accommodate floodwaters and limit erosion impacts.	Board of Trustees
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	Yes	Post-disaster recovery ordinances are often produced in conjunction with post-disaster recovery plans. The ordinances are enacted after a hazard event to guide redevelopment in order to reduce future damages and mitigate repetitive loss.	Board of Trustees



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Site Plan Code	Yes	Site plan review requirements are used to evaluate proposed development prior to construction. An illustration of the proposed work, including its location, exact dimensions, existing and proposed buildings, and many other elements are often included in the site plan review requirements. The site plan reviews offer an opportunity to incorporate mitigation principles, such as ensuring that the proposed development is not in an identified hazard area and that appropriate setbacks are included.	Board of Trustees
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision design that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Board of Trustees
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Chapter 132, (October 1, 1973) amended (May 11, 2015) by L.L. No. 4-2015.	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Board of Trustees
Other: Special Purpose Ordinance	Yes	A special purpose ordinance is a form of zoning in which specific standards dependent upon the special purpose or use must be met. For example, many special purpose ordinances include basic development requirements such as setbacks and elevations. The special purpose ordinance is a useful mitigation technique particularly when implemented to reduce damages associated with flooding and coastal erosion. The only special purpose ordinance identified by any of the jurisdictions was their floodplain ordinances.	Board of Trustees

Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive



Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Village of Clayton. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.

Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan	Yes	The purpose of a climate adaptation plan is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience.	Board of Trustees
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, Joint Town/Village of Clayton Comprehensive Plan February 8, 2017	A comprehensive plan is a document which illustrates the overall vision and goals of a community. It serves as a guide for the community's future and often includes anticipated demographics, land use, transportation, and actions to achieve desired goals. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies into a comprehensive plan provides a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.	Board of Trustees
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plans schedule the capital spending and investments necessary for public improvements such as schools, roads, libraries, and fire services. These plans can serve as an important mechanism to reduce growth in identified hazard areas through limited public spending and can be used as a to develop a match for mitigation projects.	Board of Trustees
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	This plan protects public health through safe debris management.	Board of Trustees
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Economic Development Plans offer a comprehensive overview of the local or regional economic state, establish policies to guide economic growth, and include strategies, projects, and initiatives to improve the economy in the future. Furthermore, economic development plans, similar to capital improvement plans, offer an opportunity to reduce development in hazard prone areas by encouraging economic growth in areas less susceptible to hazard events. Only Jefferson County has an economic development plan; however, the Village of Clayton has participated in the planning process.	Board of Trustees
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Emergency response plans provide an opportunity for local governments to anticipate an emergency and plan the response accordingly. In the event of	Board of Trustees



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		an emergency, a previously established emergency response plan can improve response and reduce negative effects as the responsibilities and means by which resources are deployed has been previously determined.	
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	The Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) is intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify Village's known flood problem areas.Establish goals, objectives, and policies and implementation programs to reduce flooding and flood related hazards.Identify the natural and beneficial functions of our floodplains.Support a reduction in flood insurance costs to those required to have flood insurance.	Board of Trustees
Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan	Yes, Joint Town/Village of Clayton LWRP March 28, 2012	Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan is a comprehensive land and water use plan for a municipality's natural, public and developed waterfront resources. LWPR update recently kickoff and will be an ongoing activity in the short-term.	Board of Trustees
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	A post-disaster recovery plan guides the physical, social, environmental, and economic recovery and reconstruction procedures after a disaster. Hazard mitigation principles are often incorporated into post disaster recovery plans in order to reduce repetitive disaster losses.	Board of Trustees
Public Health Plan	Yes	The purpose of a public health plan is to actively promote policies, systems, and overall community conditions that enable optimal health for all and seek to remove systemic and structural barriers that have resulted in health inequities.	Board of Trustees
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	The purpose of a stormwater management plan is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce flood damage (including damage to life and property)Minimize any increase in stormwater runoff from new developmentReduce soil erosion from development or construction projectsAssure the adequacy of existing and proposed culverts, bridges, and other in-stream structuresReduce pollution and contamination during construction projects by controlling runoff of rainwater or melted snow into streets, lawns, rivers, and other sitesMaintain the natural hydrologic cycle	Board of Trustees



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the risk of flooding and erosion in communities • Protect people and property by reducing the negative impacts of storms • Reduce costs • Protect water quality 	

17.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Village of Clayton. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Village of Clayton. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	The staff member has been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past and additional resources are brought in when needed. One staff member acts as the chief building official.
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	The individual staff member is adequate and has been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past and participates when training is available.
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	-
Grant Writer	Yes	The Village uses the services of Clayton Local Development Corporation for grant writing services.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Village Public Works performs routine maintenance on roadways.



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	The Village has staff that is trained to use the GIS maps and assists Development Authority of the North Country in updating the GIS maps for the Village
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	-
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board is adequate to enforce regulations and participate in all training available to them. The Board consists of seven members.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Public Works is adequate to enforce regulations and has been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past. The Department consists of seven members.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Zoning Board is adequate to enforce regulations and participates in all training available to them. The Board consists of six members.
Development Authority of the North Country	Yes	The Development Authority has been a huge help to the Village through finding and developing grants and being instrumental in improving the infrastructure in the Village in the last 10 years.

17.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Clayton.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, the Village has a BAN for the FEMA project- waiting for FEMA funding
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, The Village levied taxes for the downtown businesses to collect their portion of the electrical service work when burying the electrical lines downtown
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, the Village charges for Water/Sewer use in the Village
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes, the Village currently has 12 outstanding Bonds
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes, WIIA grant funds will be used to complete our Water Main Intake project
FEMA funding programs	Yes, FEMA has provided funds for four projects and we have two large projects awaiting funding at this time.
Other State funding programs	Yes, NYSDOT Bridge NY grant has been awarded. The Village is in the beginning phases of this project
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

17.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	Yes, the Village participates in Jefferson County notification/warning system
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	Yes, The Village uses the local newspaper and the 7news "Cancellation List" for any closures.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	No
Other	No



17.7.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	None
Drought	Strong
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	None
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Weak

17.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

17.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The tables below indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2011 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.



Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

ClaytonV-01—Mitigation Advertisement	
Hazards Addressed	All
Lead Agency / Department	CPG Member
Supporting Agency / Department	Village Trustee
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Hazards, Prevention, and Mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal web sites to link up to this site, if they haven't already done so), all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/tv announcements, etc. at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources). (public education)
Action Category	
Current Status	In-Progress – Project Underway
Please describe the current status selection:	County HMP effort underway which will be posted on a website
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	
If discontinue, explain why	
ClaytonV-02—Code Update	
Hazards Addressed	All
Lead Agency / Department	CPG Member
Supporting Agency / Department	Village Trustee
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address identified hazards and where a need is identified, modify/amend the codes/ordinances as applicable. (prevention)
Action Category	-
Current Status	Completed
Please describe the current status selection:	-
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	Codes were updated in 2015, Code revisions are currently under consideration- with hope to be completed in 2026



ClaytonV-03—Code Enforcement	
Hazards Addressed	All
Lead Agency / Department	CPG Member
Supporting Agency / Department	Village Trustee
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Code enforcement: enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training. (prevention)
Action Category	-
Current Status	In-Progress – Project Underway
Please describe the current status selection:	CEO training is ongoing.
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	Ongoing training is mandatory for CEO, to include floodplain training.

ClaytonV-04—Plan Integration	
Hazards Addressed	All
Lead Agency / Department	CPG Member
Supporting Agency / Department	Village Trustee
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	I.B. Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department
Action Category	-
Current Status	Completed
Please describe the current status selection:	Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2017
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2017



ClaytonV-05—Planning Workshops	
Hazards Addressed	All
Lead Agency / Department	CPG Member
Supporting Agency / Department	Village Trustee
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation.
Action Category	-
Current Status	Ongoing
Please describe the current status selection:	Property owners express any concerns to the Village Administration, and it is discussed.
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinued
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	No longer relevant

ClaytonV-06— Jane T...James John St.. Clayton NY.	
Hazards Addressed	Wind, Tornado, Lightning, Winter Storm, Drought, Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Village of Clayton
Supporting Agency / Department	DPW
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Removal of Trees on the right of way on Village Streets.
Action Category	-
Current Status	No Progress
Please describe the current status selection:	The Village isn't removing the trees from the right of ways. Trees are a much-needed source in the environment and provide shade. The Village is performing tree trimming as needed
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	The Village doesn't intend to remove trees from the right of ways.



ClaytonV-07— Gardner St.. Clayton, NY

Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	Village of Clayton
Supporting Agency / Department	DPW Engineering
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Protection of Critical Facility at Sewage Treatment Plant on Gardner Street in the Village of Clayton.
Action Category	-
Current Status	Completed
Please describe the current status selection:	WWTP upgrade project in 2024
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	The Village completed a capital project in 2024 to upgrade the WWTP and pump station in the Village that were at risk of flooding.

ClaytonV-08— Bartlett Point Road, Clayton, NY

Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	Village of Clayton
Supporting Agency / Department	DPW Engineering
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Protection of Critical Facility at Water Low Lift Facility on Bartlett Point in the Village of Clayton.
Action Category	-
Current Status	Completed
Please describe the current status selection:	-
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	The Village moved the wastewater lift station to meet the “10-state standards” of water and sewer separation.



ClaytonV-09— Bartlett Point Road, Clayton, NY	
Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	Village of Clayton
Supporting Agency / Department	DPW Engineering
Action Location	N/A
Summary of Original Problem Summary of Solution (Project)	Development and Implement Storm Water Management Plan.
Action Category	-
Current Status	Completed
Please describe the current status selection:	-
Next Steps	-
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	The Village has a wet weather operations plan & storm water management plan.

17.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed above, Clayton identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP/ Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Clayton has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- The Village has completed a few projects to mitigate storm damage to the riverfront assets, including upgrading the Riverwalk, replacing the Mary Street Dock, shoreline improvements at Centennial park, and the main floating docks.
- The Village upgraded the infrastructure at the Wastewater Treatment facility and the Riverside pump station which has historically flooded.
- Most stormwater and sanitary sewers have been separated, reducing the risk of overflow and contamination.
- Many water mains dating back to the 1930s have been replaced (upsized) to reduce the risk of main leaks/breaks and disruption to services. The oldest infrastructure will now be from the 1980's.
- Undergrounded all utility lines/infrastructure in the Downtown area - James Street, Riverside Drive and Webb St "U".

17.8.3 Identified Issues

The Village of Clayton has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The Village experiences flooding in between the river walk and the regional dock at Frank Park. The Village has begun to pour concrete in between the river walk and the regional dock to prevent washouts.
- The Village is experiencing inflow and infiltration which is causing their wastewater treatment system to exceed the influx of water that it can manage.



Village of Clayton

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damage to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has four repetitive loss properties and one severe repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Hawn Memorial Library serves as a community hub and could serve as an emergency heating and cooling shelter for the Village and the Town. The Library does not currently have backup power.
- Mary and Merrick Street and Bartlett Pt. Road floods during severe storm events and can freeze, which creates hazardous driving conditions.
- Severe cold could impact firefighters access to water due to water main breaks. There are numerous areas in the Village where the density of structures in downtown blocks increases and is at a greater risk for wildfire.



17.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Clayton participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-ClaytonV-01. Concrete Pour Flood Reduction

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences flooding in between the river walk and the regional dock at Frank Park. The Village has begun to pour concrete in between the river walk and the regional dock to prevent washouts.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will continue to pour concrete in between the river walk and the regional dock to prevent washouts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on the amount of concrete that will be needed	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Village will experience a reduction in washouts to the river walk because of the concrete pour.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Individuals with property located in or around this area will also experience a reduction in flooding and washouts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be better protected from washouts from the concrete pour.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines will be better protected from washouts from the concrete pour.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Village's resilience to flooding that contributes to washouts which impacts tourism and the local economy of the Village and the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of precipitation events and severe storms.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not solve issue
	Elevate River Walk	Not cost effective



Action 2025-ClaytonV-02. Inflow and Infiltration Protections

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, Contracted Engineer	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village is experiencing inflow and infiltration which is causing their wastewater treatment system to exceed the influx of water that it can manage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village has begun protective measures to mitigate the infiltration of stormwater and wastewater, however additional protections are needed to keep up with the increasing volume of precipitation events that have been occurring in and around the Village such as replacing aging infrastructure and implementing rain gardens and other permeable surfaces to reduce runoff.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EPA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Village will experience less inflow and infiltration in their wastewater system.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	People are impacted by inflow and infiltration because when the system is backed up, flooding occurs.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will benefit from a wastewater system with a larger capacity as it also reduces potential for flooding.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will benefit from a wastewater system with a larger capacity as it also reduces potential for flooding.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village's ability to handle wastewater concerns as well as stormwater management concerns.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of precipitation events and severe storms.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Upgrade pipes and entire system	Not Cost Effective
	Build a new system	Not Cost Effective



Action 2025-ClaytonV-03. Repetitive Loss Property Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Property Owners, Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damage to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has four repetitive loss properties and one severe repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will help the municipalities to conduct outreach to flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Match from property owners	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creates an open space for the municipality and increases flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand for utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room



	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
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Action 2025-ClaytonV-04. Library as Emergency Shelter

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Library Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Hawn Memorial Library serves as a community hub and could serve as an emergency heating and cooling shelter for the Village and the Town. The Library does not currently have backup power.	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will oversee installation of a fixed mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Hawn Memorial Library. Public Works will be responsible for the maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.	
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a new shelter and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2025-ClaytonV-05. Bartlett Pt. Road and Mary and Merrick Street Catch Basins

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Mary and Merrick Street and Bartlett Pt. Road floods during severe storm events and can freeze, which creates hazardous driving conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with an engineer on a catch basin installation for each road to catch runoff water and snowmelt that would otherwise flood or freeze the roads and create hazardous conditions.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after engineer	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Village will experience less flooding along the roadways which will lead to safer driving conditions.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Village residents will experience safer driving conditions which will lead to less accidents and personal property damage.	
Impact on Future Development:	The Village will be able to safely entertain new development proposals that may be along the roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Emergency responders will be able to travel safely using the roadways.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village's capability to keep residents safe from severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of precipitation events and severe storms.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Preventative, Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate Road	Not cost effective
	Install moveable flood barriers	Does not solve problem



Action 2025-ClaytonV-06. Dry Hydrants in the Village

Lead Agency:	Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Severe cold could impact firefighters access to water due to water main breaks. There are numerous areas in the Village where the density of structures in downtown blocks increases and is at a greater risk for wildfire.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct an engineering study for siting dry hydrants to ensure the Village is prepared to handle a wildfire event. Once the engineering study determines where the dry hydrants should be, the Village will acquire funding to install them.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action would protect Village residents and infrastructure from wildfire devastation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action aims to protect Village residents and properties from the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Future Development:	Dry hydrants would allow for additional protections for new development in the Village	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would protect critical facilities and lifelines from wildfire incidents. Emergency responders would also have access to dry hydrants so they can put out fires faster.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Village's capacity to handle wildfire events and effectively manage fires.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an unequal distribution of precipitation which is leading to an increase in droughts that make it easier for fires to start and spread.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Preventative, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Rely on mutual aid	Will take aid longer to get to the Village
	Rely on County	Will take aid longer to get to the Village



Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
Action 2025-ClaytonV-01.	Concrete Pour Flood Reduction	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-ClaytonV-02.	Inflow and Infiltration Protections	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ClaytonV-03.	Repetitive Loss Property Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ClaytonV-04.	Library as Emergency Shelter	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ClaytonV-05.	Bartlett Pt. Road and Mary and Merrick Street Catch Basins	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ClaytonV-06.	Dry Hydrants in the Village	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

Note: Volume I, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)